ALL BULGARIA ABLAZE. A BLOODY CONFLICT IN SOFIA.

THE POLICE AND PART OF THE IN-FANTRY OUT FOR STAMBULOFF.

MANY KILLED IN A FIGHT BETWEEN THEM AND THE LOYAL TROOPS-RIOTING IN THE PROVINCES-THE EX-PREMIER SAID

TO BE A PRISONER-WILL FER-DINAND PROCLAIM HIMSELF KING? - A THREAT FROM RUSSIA.

gerlin, June 1.-The "Tageblatt" has a Belgade dispatch which says that two battalions infantry and the entire police force of Sofia have declared themselves for Stambuloff. There tween them and the loyal troops. Many on both gies were killed. The riots in the provinces continue. The prefect of Tatar-Bazarsjik, East Rumelia, was murdered last night.

Vienna, June 1.-News from private sources in sofa shows that the situation there is much more grave than the telegraphed dispatches have adicated. A rigorous press censorship is exerged by the Government and telegrams revealing the gravity of the crisis are either suppressed Soft and the rioting in smaller cities grows more prious hourly. It is reported that Stambuloff and all his colleagues, excepting Petroff, are orisoners in their houses.

The "Neue Freie Presse" prints an interview with Stambuloff. The ex-Premier reproached Prince Ferdinand for dismissing him and decared war upon the new Ministers, whom he cincised scathingly. Most of their supporters, he said, were students. "Among these hairbrained young men." said Stambuloff, "I have wo hopeful young nephews, who recently threatmed to drop a bomb at my feet."

Sons, June 1.-M. Mileff, Vice-President of the Stranje, was attacked and outrageously malreated by a mob of students last night. The troops rescued him with great difficulty. Prince Perdinand has issued a decree confirming the Ministry of M. Stolloff. It is rumored that Prince Perdinand contemplates proclaiming himself

Kins.
Anti-Stambuloff riots have occurred in Varna.
Philippopolis, Bazardjik, Tatar and other Bulgarian towns, in every case resulting in bloodshed.
Further disturbances are feared.

St. Petersburg, June 1.-The "Novoe Vremya," n an inspired article, says that civil war in Balgaria is apparently inevitable, adding that whatever may be the result of the conflict between Prince Ferdinand and ex-Premier Stambuloff, the present state of affairs cannot be permitted to continue. If Stambuloff obtains the upper hand foreign intervention in Bulgaria is certain.

Of the three firebrands, Servia, Rumanian Transyl vania and Bulgaria, which are now burning in Eastem Europe, and threaten a general conflagration, the most immediately menacing is Bulgaria. This is at least the opinion of the St. Petersburg Government, which has caused one of its semi-official orspired article" that, whatever may be the result of the conflict between Prince Ferdinand and ex-Premier Stambuloff, "the present state of affairs cannot be permitted to continue." The causes of that conflict were explained in these comments three days ago, as residing in the determination of the Prince to submit no longer to the haughty dictation of Stambuloff, whose presence in the Cabinet was distasteful to Russia, as well as to the Bulgarian ots, whom he had imprisoned, shot and hanged by the hundreds. The cable dispatches relating the ulars of the insurgent movements at Sofia, Varas, Phillippolis and other cities, contain these riews, and indicate that the people are on the side of the Prince, rather than on that of his exier, who was known under the name of Dic utor when he was not called "Stambuloff the Hang-

there were he was not called "Stambuloff the Hansman".

This explains the threats of the Russian semisocial organ, when it says that "if Stambuloff obthins the upper hand, foreign intervention in Bulgaria is certain." It is nearly certain that the exfremier will not have that upper hand, but this
would not prevent Europeans Powers from intervening in order to settle finally the status of Bulgaria. That country has no lawful government, in
fact, from an international point of view. Prince
Fedhand is not a legal, but a revolutionary, ruler;
and he is anxious to secure formal recognition by
the Powers. The Berlin Congress of 1878, when creating the Principality of Bulgaria, provided that
in Prince should be appointed only with the consent of the Powers. This was the case with Battonlen; but after he had resigned on account of the
samily of the Czar. Ferdinand, though duly elected
by the people, did not ask the consent of the
Powers before seating himself on the throne. He
violated also in another way the Berlin Treaty by
Amening Rumella, even without a firman or agreement of the Sultan, his nominal suzerain.

In these usurpations he was supported secretly
by England and the Triple Allance; and his Mintier, Stambuloff, managed three years ago, through
the "Agence Havas," to incur the emnity of
Tance toward the Prince's Government, in addilin to that of Russia. Still, the Powers did not
thick it worth while to quarret about Bulgaria and
to mark out finally her place among the European
States.

But the disdainful manners of Stambuloff and his

RIOTING BY DE FELICE'S FRIENDS. MANY ARRESTS IN PALERMO-DEMONSTRATIONS

Rome, June 1.—The university in Palermo was dosed to-day on account of the rioting of the tudents, who are angered at the sentence to eigh-Felice Crowds of students and others wearing red badges have paraded the streets to-day, shouting rade many arrests, but this course has had no effect in quelling the disturbances. In Milan, blogma and several smaller cities demonstrations in favor of Deputy De Felice were started this thempon.

themoon. The property of the special section of the Chamber Crispi declined to respond in the Chamber Crispi declined to the questions of the Socialists as to be Felice's sentence. The Socialists protested with against his policy of silence. De Felice and its felow-convicts were taken abourd a transport of Paiermo this afternoon. They will be landed at Pombino to-morrow morning, where they will serve betr terms.

A DINNER FOR E. S. WILLARD. living will preside. S. Willard on June 21. Henry

loadon, June 1.—To the list of guests already sationed who will be present at Mr. Bayard's user to Captain Mahan, of the cruiser Chicago, tt Friday evening, the following may be added: he Earl of Carlisle, Lord George Hamilton, Sir he Earl of Carlisle, Lord George Hamilton, Sir-fered J. Kay-Shuttleworth, Secretary to the Ad-ality; Admiral of the Fleet Sir John E. Com-seil, R. N., Pay Inspector Albert S. Kenny, S. N., Lleutenant-Commander Richardson Greet, U. S. N., Colonel Ludlow, military attaché y the United States Ambassy; P. A. Collins, Inited States Consul-General; William C. Whitney, the Carlier of the Navy; Levi P. Morton, ex-servisary of the Navy; Levi P. Morton, ex-terior of the United States; Colonel John M. and S. F. Warren. The Prince of Wales has made a special request that the officers of the Chicago be presented to lim on the occasion of the State levee on June 4.

Lisbon, June 1.—The Portuguese gunboat Angola rived here yesterday with 145 of the Brazilian fuses who were taken on board from the war-ips Mindello and Affonse Altuquerque. They are transferred to a troopship, which will contry them to Peniche fortrers.

A BATTLE IMMINENT IN SAMOA. Sydney, N. S. W., June 1.—Advices from Samoa, way of Auckland say that the rebels were occupring Tatuawanut on May 19 in strong force, between confronted by the Government Iroops, as imminent. Several skirmishes had take place that the confronted by the could hardly fall to be decisive, a imminent. Several skirmishes had take place that the confronted by the confronted

THE HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

COUNT HEDERVARY SUMMONED BY THE EMPEROR TO FORM A MINISTRY.

WEKERLE PROGRAMME - THE EMPEROR'S PARTIAL CONCESSION REGARDING THE CIVIL MARRIAGE BILL-WILD EN-THUSIASM FOR THE EX-PRE-

MIER IN BUDAPEST. Vienna, June 1.-The Hungarian Premier, Dr. Wekerle, who resigned his office yesterday, held

ervary, the Ban of Croatia, who had been summoned to Vienna. After the conference Count Hedervary proceeded to the Hofburg, where he had an audience with Emperor Francis Joseph. The Emperor informed him that he had accepted Take a fierce conflict in the streets to-day be- the resignation of Dr Wekerle and his Ministers, and asked Count Hedervary to undertake the formation of a Hungarian Ministry. Count accepted the commission on condition that the entire programme of Dr. Wekerle be carried out. He also insisted that the proposed ecclesiastical reforms be carried through without modification. Dr. Wekerle has promised to support the Count in executing the Liberal pro-

It was learned this evening that before Dr. mutilated. There has been severe fighting in Wekerle resigned the Emperor expressed willingness to authorize the nomination of three lif members of the House of Magnates and to let the Ministry announce that he regarded the passage of the Civil Marriage bill as a political ne-He refused, however, to menace the cessity. Upper House with the creation of hereditary

members.

Dr. Wekerle arrived in Budapest at 10 o'clock to-night. His colleagues in the late Ministry, the other Liberal leaders, and an enormous crowd of men and women had gathered at the station and welcomed him with frantic demonstrations of enthusiasm. The horses were removed from his carriage, and he was drawn by the people in triumph to his home. In a short speech he said umph to his home. In a short speech he said that, although he and his colleagues had resigned, the reform to which they had devoted themselves was saved

selves was saved.

The evening newspapers say that Count Khuen Hedervary, while adhering strictly to the Wekerle programme, is willing to modify in several details the means of realizing it. His attempt to form a Ministry will be beset with difficulties.

Budapest, June 1.—The debate on the demand of the Lower House in regard to the immediate consideration of the Civil Marriage bill was ad-journed in the House of Magnates to-day until the Cabinet crisis is ended.

London, June 2.-The Rome correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" says: "The Pope has telegraphed Emperor Franz Joseph the expression of his satisfaction with the retirement of Dr. Wekerle. He intends to send an autograph appeal to the Emperor's religious sentiments in the matter of the Civil Marriage bill."

Y. M. C. A. CONFERENCE.

THE INITIAL SERVICE HELD IN WEST-MINSTER ABBEY.

THE SERMON PREACHED BY THE BISHOP OF LONDON-AN INFORMAL RECEPTION TO THE DELEGATES IN EXETER HALL, AT WHICH ADDRESSES OF WEL-

COME WERE MADE IN

FOUR LANGUAGES. London, June 1 .- Preparatory to the opening of the thirteenth conference of the Young Men's Chris tian Associations of all lands, the Central International Committee, consisting of thirty members, me this morning in one of the smaller rooms of Exeter Hall. A quorum of this committee is located at Geneva, with one member from each of the sixteen ountries, two members each from Great Britain and America, and ten from Switzerland. James Stokes and Richard C. Morse, of New-York, are the American members. The report of the com-mittee, which will be presented to the conference to-morrow, was submitted for amendment and adop-

of the conference was held in Westminster Abbey The music was led by the surpliced male choir c the Abbey. The opening sermon was preached by Dr. Temple. Lord Bishop of London. His text was I John II, 14: "I have written unto you, fathers, because ye have known Him that is from the begin ning. I have written unto you, young men, because ye are strong, and the Word of God abideth in

ning. I have written unto you, young men, because ye are strong, and the Word of God abideth in you, and ye have overcome the wicked one."

In the times of the Apostles, as to-day, Dr. Temple said, the temptations of life, while assailing all classes, were especially numerous around young men. The temptations of appetite and passion were sometimes so strong as to be almost impossible of subjection, but the Young Men's Christian. Association was ready at just auch times to give the needed assistance, and enable the wavering to fight down the world, the flesh and the devil.

An informal reception was given to the delegates in Exeter Hall this evening. The hall was crowded. After the singing the Rev. Gustave Tophel, of Geneva, prayed in French; Pastor Krummacher, in German, and the Rev. Newman Hall in English. Sir George Williams, founder of the Young Men's Christian Association, read part of Psalm LXVII, and made an address of welcome to the delegates of all nations. Dr. William Sinclair, Archdeacon of London, then delivered a brief speech in English. After welcoming the English-speaking delegates, he addressed similar remarks to the French, German and Italian-speaking delegations, each being welcomed in its own language. Dr. Sinclair said that the Young Men's Christian Association had 5,000 branches, with 50,000 members. These figures, however, did not gauge its work, as multitudes outside its membership were bleesed by its influence.

Other addresses were delivered by Count Berlin, Lord Kinnaird, of London, and the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn.

TO BE LIMITED TO UGANDA PROPER. SCOPE OF THE BRITISH PROTECTORATE NO IN-

London, Julie 1.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Edward Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that that part of Uganda over which the Government proposed to extend its protectorate was limited to Uganda proper, which would be placed under control of a commissary, with a adequate to maintain his position. The Anglo-Belgian treaty, he said, had secured to Great Britain complete communication with the British

territories in South Africa.
On the vote of 150,600 for expenses in Uganda Sir Charles Dilke, Radical, spoke at great length against the Government. The competition of European Powers in Africa, he said, had become insane It was not to Great Britain's interest to acquire worthless, unhealthy territory like Uganda. After a long debate the vote was approved by 218 against 52. The minority was composed mainly of Radicals

and Anti-Parnellites. In the House of Lords the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made a similar statement, and added that the Government had no intention of revoking the East Africa Com-pany's charter, but that at the time the Govern-

pany's charter, but that at the time the Government did not propose to expend any money in extending East African railways.

Lord Rosebery, in referring to the recent Angio-Belgian agreement, said: "Her Majesty's Government, while maintaining the British sphere of influence and concluding agreements with Powers like the Congo State regarding that sphere, has not desired to interfere with other States and cannot recognize the right of any State to make any suggestion or interfere in such matters on any ground whatever."

TO PUSH THE EVICTED TENANTS' BILL. MR. M'CARTHY'S ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION-THE PARTY

FUND GROWING. London, June 1 .- At a meeting of the McCarthy London, June 1.—At a meeting of the alectarmy its section of the Irish party last night Justin McCarthy announced that the Government had positively decided to send the Evicted Tenants' bill to the House of Lords before the prorogation of Parlament. Conservative newspapers regard this statement as an indication of the Government's abandonment of the idea of carrying the Registration bill through this session.

donment of the idea of carrying the Assachus through this session.

It was announced at the meeting that the appeal for funds issued a week ago by Mr. McCarthy had met with gratifying success. The sum of 11,500 had aiready been received, besides a large contribution from the Irish Federation in America. This, it was stated, would make possible the continuous attendance of the McCarthyites in Parliament.

REBEL UPRISING IN COREA.

THE LIVES OF ALL FOREIGNERS IN DANGER.

HE INSISTS ON THE CARRYING OUT OF THE AN URGENT REQUEST FOR THE PRESENCE OF AN AMERICAN WARSHIP SENT BY THE KING-

> THE CHIEF PROVINCE OF THE KING-DOM IN INSURGENT HANDS.

Washington, June 1.-The Corean Legation here received a cable message to-day from the King's palace at Seoul, saying that the rebels had gained possession of Chuniato, the southern and chief of the eight provinces of the kingdom, a conference last night with Count Khuen Hed- that the lives of all foreigners were in danger, and that the presence of a United States warship at Chemulpo without delay to protect Americans was urgently needed. The officials of the Legation immediately presented the facts to Secretary Gresham, and impressed upon him the importance of prompt action. They explained that there were between 300 and 400 Americans in the four principal cities of Corea, and that

the revolution was really directed against them. The people of Corea are divided into two polltical parties, the East and the West, the latter representing the progressive element in favor of Western civilization as typified by the Americans. This party supports the King, who is a warm admirer of the United States, and who has frequently given proof of his friendship, as

warm admirer of the United States, and who has frequently given proof of his friendship, as in the present instance. The opposition adhere to Eastern notions, and this party has rapidly grown stronger in the inaccessible portions of the country until, according to the dispatch just received, they have succeeded in setzing an important province not more than 100 miles from Scoul, the capital, and within a few days' march of the three free ports where the foreigners reside. Unless they are checked by some stronger power than the Government seems able to exert, it is considered probable that many, if not all, the American residents will be murdered.

A little more than a year ago there was a similar uprising in Corea against foreigners, though the movement was not so large, and it was quelled by the prompt appearance of the Marion and the firing of a royal sailut. The news quickly spread through the country that a man-of-war had arrived to punish offences against American citizens, and the anti-foreign movement was quickly ended. A little later the Alert made three visits to Chemulpo, the port of Seoul, and since that time Americans have felt perfectly secure until lately. The present outbreak is attributed to the fact that no American naval vessel has shown the flag in Corean waters since the visit of the Alert, and that the natives have conceived the notion that the foreigners are unsupported.

Secretary Gresham laid the matter before the President this afternoon, but up to a late hour

Secretary Gresham laid the matter before the Secretary Gresham laid the matter before the President this afternoon, but up to a late hour to-night no action had been taken, the President deeming it advisable to await a report from Minister Sill on the subject. Acting Secretary of the Navy McAdoo, who was called into consultation, said that one ship was available for use in the emergency—the Baltimore, now at Nagasoki, Japan. She could reach Chemuipo within forty-eight hours after orders were issued to her. It is understood that orders directing the Baltimore to proceed to that port have already been prepared in cipher, and will be cabled as soon as the President authorizes such action.

MAXIM'S BULLET-PROOF COAT TESTED. ONLY DENTED BY SHOTS LIKE THOSE WHICH PIERCED A HALF-INCH STEEL TARGET.

London, June 1.-The bullet-proof cuirass invented by Hiram Maxim was tested at the Frith gun works to-day. Shots from army rifles were first fired at a steel target half an inch thick, the builets piercing it through Similar shots were then fired at the cuirass, with the effect of mak-ing only a slight indentation. The cuirass is coming only a slight indentation. The currans is com-posed of a thin plate of steel encased in felt, and is only half the thickness of Herr Dowe's culrans.

GRANGER AT MOUNT VERNON.

IT IS SAID HE WILL APPEAR BEFORE THE LEXOW COMMITTEE ON MONDAY

Gideon Granger, the former son-in-law of Police Commissioner McClave, arrived in Mount Vernon yesterday morning, and, in company with his coun-

FOUND \$1,200,000 UNDER THE BED.

UNSUSPECTED WEALTH LEFT BY A PARSIMO

NIGUS RESIDENT OF POUGHKEEPSIE Cornell, who died in this city on Saturday, was a millionaire, though the fact was not known to any of the residents of Poughkeepsie. He was eighty-two years old, and retired about thirty years ago, from the stove business in Troy, where he amassed a fortune. While searching his residence to-day nearly \$1,200,000 in negotiable securities were found in a box hidden under his bed. It has since been found out that he also leaves nearly \$50,000 worth of real estate. He was parsimonious, and during his life in this city never became acquainted with any of its residents. His estate will be divided between Charles Cornell, of Rondout, Mrs. Horace Harrington, of Troy; Mrs. Henry E. Adams, of Newburg, and Mrs. Sarah E. Kelley, of Poughkeepsie. The children of the late Colonel Latham C. Strong, of Tarrytown, will receive a share of the real estate. a millionaire, though the fact was not known to

MRS. GOUGAR IN A STATE OF MIND. Kansas City, June 1.-There has been a fight in

the woman suffragist camp for some time, and are the most interested contestants. The former has written a caustic letter to "The Republic," a weekly published at Argentine, Kan., in which she says of Miss Anthony:

single suffrage law. She has met crushing defeat in every amendment to the State Constitution which she has championed. Her present unwise leadership in Kansas will lead to sore defeat unless the people of that State take matters into their own hands. Either cause Miss Anthony and Mrs. Johns to remove the boycoit on moral Issues or let not a dellar or an effort go to make sure defeat more humiliating than otherwise, because manipulated by them under the whip of political anti-imoral cowardice of the Republican party."

In spite of this attack, the suffragist leaders are carying on the campaign with vim. single suffrage law. She has met crushing defeat

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Muscatine, Iowa, June 1.—W. A. Nicolaus, hus-band of Zella Nicolaus, yesterday filed a petition in the district court here asking a divorce from his wife, on the grounds of desertion and adui-tery. The case will come up for hearing in the

Decatur, Mich., June 1.—Last Tuesday night a heavy railroad tie was placed on the Michigan Central track but failed to wreck a passenger train, which struck the tie while going at full speed. Arthur Cole, a fifteen-year-oid boy, has confessed to the deed, and said he wanted to see how a telescoped train would look.

Duluth, Minn., June 1.—During the four days ending last night seventeen large lumber carriers cleared from this port with 12,000,000 feet of lumber for Buffalo, Chicago and Toledo. This is the largest lumber fleet that ever left the head of the lakes, and the cargoes of the last four days are valued at \$150,000. Saginaw, Mich., June 1.—Miss Jane H. Hay, second daughter of the millionaire lumberman, James Hay, was married yesterday to Dr. Henry Joseph Cummings, of St. Louis. The couple are on the way to Alaska.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 1.—Joseph Wagoner has identified the body of his mother, Mrs. Barbara Antolz, who lived at Branch, Wis., near Manitowoc, She was killed in the wreck on the Wisconsin Central Rallway near Marshfield, Wednesday, All the injured are doing well, and none are likely to die. The money loss will not be more than \$31,000.

Chicago, June 1.—George Newcomb, assistant special agent of the Western Indiana Railroad, received a mortal wound last night on an incoming Grand Trunk train. His assailant is believed to be one of a gang of confidence men who have been swindling passengers on the Western Indiana and Grand Trunk roads for the last two weeks. Newcomb and Special Agent Maxwell, of the Grand Trunk, were about to arrest two of the "short change" workers in the smoker when one of them pressed the muzzle of his revolver against Newcomb's stomach and fired.

SPECULATION IN SUGAR.

CURIOUS ACCIDENT BY WHICH SENATOR M'PHERSON MADE \$1,500.

SCHEDULE TOLD OFFICIALLY-THE REFIN-ERS GOT WHAT THEY WANTED, BUT THE GROWERS DID NOT-SENA-

TOR GRAY HAS NO NOSE

FOR NEWS.

Washington, June 1.-The Senate Committee now engaged in examination into the alleged statements that the Sugar Trust interfered in the construction of the sugar schedule of the pending tariff bill, and that various Senators have been speculating in stocks, have become tired of their ineffectual efforts to keep their proceedings secret and have decided that as fast as the stenographer can prepare his copy they will report it to the Senate and have it printed. Much that was concealed from the press yesterday came to the surface to-day, and it is apparent that Chairman Gray, in his capacity as the unfolder of the news unearthed by the committee, has not as keen an appreciation as the average newspaper man as to what is and what is not news. The statements made by the Secretary of the Treas-

ury were given in these dispatches last night,

but it develops that the testimony of Senator

McPherson was equally if not more interesting. Mr. McPherson stated to the committee yesterday that he had purchased 1,000 shares of Sugar certificates, but that he promptly transferred them to his son. It also developed that the Senator purchased another block of 500 shares. The Senator denied that he speculated in the sense in which that word is generally used. He bought the certificates outright, but of course when their value increased to an extent to justify it, he sold the stocks for the profit there was in it. On this occasion he and his son decided that it would be a good thing to own more Sugar certificates, and they accordingly wrote out a telegram to their broker directing him to purchase 500 shares of Sugar for them. This telegram, Mr. McPherson said, was laid on the table and they proceeded to discuss the matter further. The result was that it was agreed that it would be improper for the Senator to invest in Sugar certificates inasmuch as this matter would be up for legislation, and it was decided that the order should not be The telegram was not, however, destroyed. On the contrary it was sent and the stocks purchased. Mr. McPherson told the committee that the message was found on the table by one of his servants and sent the next morning, and the stock was purchased without his being aware of it. As soon as he learned of it the the fences. The boys say that the police used Senator ordered it all sold. In response to a question regarding the profit made, it is understood that Mr. McPherson said he sold it without entered the lot the students had disappeared over waiting for any rise in the market, but that he

netted a profit of something like \$1,500. The members of the committee say that the present scope of the investigation concerns the had been treated. Some of them were bleeding relations of the Trust to the construction of the gation later or

It has been stated to the committee that the original draft of the schedule prepared by Mr. Carlisle is in existence, and is in one of the ommittee rooms in the Capitol, and will probably be produced when wanted.

So far as the letter said to have been given by Mr. Havemeyer to Mr. Mills is concerned, both Mr. Mills and Mr. Carlisle admitted the existence of this letter yesterday, but it was said that it was a mere letter of introduction. Mr. Mills, as stated in an interview made public at the time, declined to receive it for "prudential reasons."

There were two things brought out yesterday to asked the committee to make it 45 per cent. Mr. Caritsie also stated that he had had at least one that he had had interviews with both sugar planters and refiners, or their representatives. In every case it was shown that the planters Mr. Carlisle, urged ad valorem duties. The The refiners who wanted ad valorem rates on the refined sugars got specific rates. It is asserted that the ad valorem rate on the raw sugar works

The refined sugars got specific rates. It is asserted that the ad valorem rate on the raw sugar works to the disadvantage of the producer in this country, while the specific duty on refined sugar gives the refiner an absolute and fixed amount, but not quite what he would have had had the 46 per cent proposition gone through. It is probable that from this time on the reports of the investigating committee will not go to the Senate with such unanimity as appeared in the report concerning the recalcitrant correspondents.

The investigating committee spent more than an hour to-day examining Congressman John De Witt Warner with reference to allegations that the Sugar Trust attempted to secure his vote while the Tariff bill was under discussion in the House. It has been rummered that Mr. Warner was approached by representatives of the Trust and that they endeavored to persuade him to desist in his efforts with rejard to the sugar schedule, and the story goes that Mr. Warner refused to he diverted. It was in view of these reports that Mr. Warner was called before the committee. At the close of his examination he refused to give even an inkling of the character of his testimony, saying that he had promised the committee not to divulge anything he had said.

Although the member of the committee refuse to make any statement concerning the testimony of Mr. Warner, it is said that it was trather sensational, and was delivered in a most emphatic manner. It is understood that Mr. Warner practically admitted the statements made in the press that when he was making his fight for free sugar in the House the effort was made to cause him to desist, and the statement was made to cause him to desist, and the statement was made to cause him to desist, and the statement was made to cause him to desist, and the statement was made to cause him to desist, and the statement was made to cause him to desist, and the statement was made to cause him to desist, and the statement was made to cause him to desist, and the statement was made to c

some interineations in the amendment, so that it read:

"On or after January 1, 1895, there shall be levied and collected on all sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and on all tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada or concrete and concentrated molasses a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem, and upon all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color there shall be levied and collected a duty of 45 per cent ad valorem."

As already stated, Secretary Carlisie prepared the original amendment in accordance with the compromise that had been reached by the Demo
Continued on Pourth Page.

SHE MAKES A NEW SOUTHERN RECORD FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S PART IN FRAMING THE STEAMING 2.119 MILES AT AN AVERAGE SPEED EXCEEDING TWENTY KNOTS AN HOUR SOME OF THE PASSENGERS

> ON BOARD. Chasing the transatiantic record is the sport of deep water and swift ships, and the American liner rarts set a new figure for the flyers to try for when she crossed the Bar at 8:46 last evening, having made the run from the Needles, off Southampton to Sandy Hook, 3.119 miles, over the southern route, in six days eleven hours and thirty-three minutes,

> at an average speed of slightly over twenty knots The record for the northern or shorter route from Southampton is six days nine hours and thirty-seven minutes, and the difference in time of one hour and fifty-six minutes is more than offset by the difference in length of route, the voyage which ended last evening being sixty-eight miles longer than the northern route.

ended last evening being sixty-eight miles longer than the northern route. The days' runs were 435, 504, 500, 500, 510, 482 and 188 to Sandy Hook. 188 to Sandy Hook.

Among the passengers on the Paris are Edward Bement, who went to England in the schooner-yacht Lasca; the Rev. W. A. Beardsier, S. E. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bettle, Dr. Robert G. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Childs, Dr. D. N. Dennis, Mrs. J. C. Avery and Miss M. Avery, A. D. Dickinson, W. Lyman, W. R. Torrence, the Rev. C. C. Hall. Harden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Hooper, Louis K. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Mc. W. Mc-Lean, Mrs. William Walter Pheips, Schuyler Quackenbush, Captain C. H. Townshend, F. W. Tuttle, Miss Laura Welsh, the Rev. Charles Wyckoff and J. C. Zerega.

COLLEGE STUDENTS BLEEDING

UNEXPECTED ENDING OF A COLUMBIA CELEBRATION.

THE YOUNG MEN DECLARS THAT THE POLICE ATTACKED AND BEAT THEM-A DENIAL BY

THE OFFICERS. The "triumph over mathematics" was celebrated the students of Columbia College last evening. After the parade the young men went to the large as the Crimmins lot, at East Sixtyeighth-st, and Avenue A. There the boys, to the number of about 200, built several large bonfires. Five police officers were present to see that order naintained and that the students did not While the fires were blazing and the noise was at its height, the entire police reserve of the East Sixty-seventh-st. station, numbering twenty-five men and under the command of Ser geant William C. Rice, descended upon the students, The attack was a surprise. The lot is surrounded by a high fence, and the police closed the gate when they entered it. Then there was a rush for their clubs and beat many of the students. The police made no arrests, and after they had

The attack of the police the fences. about 11 o'clock. Soon afterward a number of the students, who said they had been clubbed, to the station, angry at the manner in which they about the head and hands, and one of them had a sugar schedule, and that the alleged speculation of Senators may be made the subject of investigation inter or a young student, who lives in St. Mark's Place, was weak from the clubbing he had received that he could not stand, and had to be carried to a cab his companions and taken to his home

Sergeant Hussey received the complaints with indifference, and told the boys that the only thing for them to do was to identify the officers who citybed them. for them to do was to identify the officers who clubbed them. This the students said was impossible, as the attack was made in the dark. After the first desegation of students had left the station, others appeared, also cut and bruised, and made similar charges of brutality. The police of the station refused to hear them, and finally shut the station doors, declining to let them in. A number of those who persisted in going up the station steps were pushed away from the doors. Finally a detail of police was sent out from the station against the students who lingered about hopping to get some satisfaction, and the street was cleared. which members of the committee attach much importance. Secretary Carlisic testified that he appeared before the committee, as stated in these dispatches last night, and asked that the ignormal control of the committee as stated in these cent duty additional on refined sugar be changed to be most generally directed, was seemed to be added to be seemed to be seemed

They had built seen made at the station by citizens that the boys were making 100 much noise. When the police appeared, the boys had scattered and run. The injuries of the students, the Sergeant said, were no doubt received when they jumped over the fences. The Sergeant was most emphatic in derying the stories of clubbing. No arrests were made by the police, and no names of any of those who made complaints were taken by the officer in charge.

The students were angry, and declared that complaint would be made to Superintendent Hyrnes today. The students had a permit to occupy the lot, and it is said this had been shown to several officers who had asked them about it earlier in the evening. Several kegs of beer, which had been emptited by the students, were found in the lot. There were also three rough coffins, in which were effigies of three college professors. These coffins were placed on the bonfires and the students danced around them till they had been reduced to ashes.

A SASH WORN BY GEN. BRADDOCK DISCOVERED washington, says that Mrs. Bettle Taylor Dun-chester, Va., says that Mrs. Bettle Taylor Dun-dridge, the only surviving daughter of ex-President Zachary Taylor, who lives in that city, has just discovered after long search the sash of General Braddock, which was long supposed to have been lost. This sash was sent by General Gaines to Gen-

eral Taylor just after his brilliant achievements on the Rio Grande in 1886. A historian says: "General Taylor took the sash and examined it carefully. It was of unusual size, being quite as large when extended as a common hammock. In the meshes of the spientid red slik that composed it was the date of its manufacture (1707), and al-though a was 140 years old, save where the dark spots stained it with the blood of the hero who

spots stained it with the blood of the hero who were it, it glistened as brightly as if it had just come from the loom."

Mrs. Dundridge found the sash carefully wrapped in linen and labelied. "Braddock sash." It was found with her father's two military sashes. Mrs. Dundridge was formerly Mrs. Bliss, and presided over the White House when her father was Presided. The sash is of dark red soft slik, about twelve feet long, by four in width. Near the centre are three dark black stains, each as large as a woman's hand, the marks of General Braddock's lifeblood.

Minneapolis, June 1.-Lieutenant Maxwell, of the in the Maney court-martial at Fort Snelling this morning. He said that on the day of the shooting he met Lieutenant Maney, and told him that Cap-tain Hedberg had threatened to shoot him. Judge-Advocate Barr attempted to break down Maxwell's testimony by severe examination, the questions asked being evidently intended to destroy the wit-ness's reputation. The witness was asked if he was not on trial by court-martial for duplicating his accounts. Maxwell admitted that he was. Colonel Barr then asked the witness point blank if he did duplicate the accounts. Maxwell's only reply. Lieutenant Maney arose and Maxwell's only reply. Lieutenant Maney arose and protested against the question, and a war of words followed between the attorneys. The Court finally refused to allow the question. It is said that the prosecution will put Lieutenant Bow on the stand to prove that Lieutenant Maxwell has told an entirely different story. It looks as though the evidence of the case was about all in and the court-martial will probably get through Monday.

the engagement is settled between Prince Ponintow-ski and Miss Sperry, of Stockton, Cal., sister of Mrs. William H. Crocker, of San Francisco. The story as told here is that Mrs. Crocker is eager to story as told here is that an effective the have a prince in the family, and that it was her influence which caused the breaking of the Prince's engagement to Miss Maude Burke. Miss Spery is a handsome brunette, and her fortune, which will come from her father, will be \$1,000,000. It is said that Mrs. Crocker wanted the wedding in London, but Poniatowski preferred New-York.

TOWING THE RICHMOND TO LEAGUE ISLAND Philadelphia, June 1.—The cruiser Atlanta steamed insto the Delaware Capes about noon to-day, having in tow the sloop-of-war Richmond, which is to replace the old St. Louis as the re-ceiving-ship at League Island. The St. Louis is not, it is understood, to be broken up but will be offered to the Naval Brigade. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE PARIS AGAIN THE QUEEN | THE METROPOLIS PROTESTS.

AWAY WITH THE INCOME TAX

LARGE AND REPRESENTATIVE GATHER-ING IN MUSIC HALL.

STRONG SPEECHES BY SIMON STERNE, LOUIS WINDMULLER, CHARLTON T. LEWIS, JOHN P. TOWNSEND, G. WALDO SMITH AND

FREDERIC TAYLOR - A LETTER FROM SENATOR HILL -THE RESOLUTIONS.

In response to a call issued by the business men of New-York at a gathering on last Monday afternoon in the New-York Life Insurance Company's Building, for a mass-meeting to protest against the income tax proposition contained in the pending Tariff bill, a large number of people assembled in Music Hall last night. The call was made by representatives of nearly every financial and business institution in the city.

Included in the list of vice-presidents were the

names of many men prominent in almost all branches of business in the city. The list has already been published in the call for the meeting. The Music Hall was well filled, and while the people were gathering a band of music in the rear of the stage played inviting music; but some of it was amusing, particularly a sort

of concatenation of notes which brought forth "euckoo" songs now and then heard on the stage or elsewhere, and the rendering of these was a source of much entertainment to the audience, which evidently appreciated their bearing upon the occasion. The speeches were strongly aggressive against the income tax people. THOSE WHO MADE SPEECHES.

William L. Strong called the meeting to order and Evan Thomas, who is just retiring from the office of president of the Produce Exchange, presided. The call was read by the secretary, Edward F. O'Dwyer, and addresses were delivered by Simon Sterne, Charlton T. Lewis, representing the life insurance interests; John P. Townsend, who spoke for the savings banks; Louis Windmuller, representing the commission business; G. Waldo Smith, who spoke for the wholesale grocers, and Frederic Taylor, who voiced the sentiment of the banking and brokerage interest in Wall Street. The speeches were all on a high plane. The idea predominated that an income tax, while justifiable in a great emergency, such as carrying on a war, was most repulsive to a free people in time of absolute peace.

The meeting was in no sense partisan in its character; but it was the outgrowth of a strong sentiment against a return to methods which the party now in control of the Government condemned with intense bitterness at the time when the Nation was struggling to maintain itself against rebellion There was considerable enthuslasm, and many of the strong points brought out by the speakers of the evening were loudly applauded. The remarks of Simon Sterne, of Chariton T. Lewis and of G. Waldo Smith were particularly acceptable, while the common-sense views expressed by Louis Windmulier and John P. Townsend received hearty approval. Frederic Taylor is always entertaining on public occasions, and he managed to bring into his dis-

urse last night many witticisms. While the orchestra was playing many of the persons named in the original call gathered in the hall and assembled on the platform. Shortly after 8 o'clock William L. Strong advanced amid much applause to the desk of the presiding officer and called the meeting to order. He said: "In response to the call for a non-partisan business men's meeting here this evening. I have the honor of presenting to you as presiden' Evan Thomas, president of the Produce Exchange." REMARKS OF THE PRESIDING OFFICER.

Mr. Thomas spoke as Follows: Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been requested to preside over this assemblage for the reason that I preside over the largest business association in this or any other country. The New-York Produce Exers, who last year did a cash

This is one of the few communities in the country that allows no politics to mix with its business operations. Taxation and tariff should be considered simply as business matters and not political. When this happy time arrives, which the common-sense of the American people will some day bring about, this divorce will take place; and then proper consideration will be given to the representations of those who know what the needs of the country

of those who anow are.

Our object in meeting to-night is to protest in a most earnest manner against having the inquisition again established among us. An income tax is so un-American and so partial in its injury that it should not be tolerated among free people. That it will shally become a law I cannot and will not believe, and trust that you will all do what in you lies to prevent this onerous tax, with the hordes of spies that it will necessitate, being imposed on the people.

The secretary, Edward F. O'Dwyer, read the call of the meeting. Then a list of the vicepresidents were read to the number of several hundred. Subsequently the secretary read also a number of letters from Congressmen of the State. Sigournay W. Fay then read the following letter from Senator David B. Hill:

United States Senate Washington, D. C., May 31, 1894.

Colonel W. L. Strong, Chairman, etc.

Dear Sir: I regret that official engagements here will prevent my acceptance of your courteous invitation to be present at the meeting of the business men of New-York on Friday evening next, to pro-

test against the incorporation of an income tax is the pending Tariff bill.

I need hardly assure you that I am in hearty sympathy with the purposes of your meeting. An income tax feature has no proper or legitimate place in a tariff reform bill.

It endangers and embarrasses an honest and equitable revision of our tariff laws, which was expected, if not desired, by the citizens of all par-ties. The unfortunate effort to incorporate it in the

pected, if not desired, by the citizens of all parties. The unfortunate effort to incorporate it in the pending measure has delayed a speedy disposition of the tariff subject, and induced a surrender of nearly every correct and consistent principle upon which a tariff reform measure should be based.

An income tax is a scheme of monarchical governments only, which always sanction class legislation, but which is never adopted by republics except from dire necessity during the emergency of war. It is neither a Democratic nor a Republican principle, but is socialistic in its inception, un-American in theory, unequal in its operation, and necessarily offensive in its execution. It is unjust because it is unnecessary for purposes of revenue. It is an illy disguised sectional attack upon the industry, thrift, enterprise and vast business interests of the Empire State, which should be vigorously resented by the men of all parties. It is an odious tax for which the people have never expressed their approval at the polis. In my judgment, it will surely bring disaster to the political party that enacts it. It is clear that it would not be adopted by Conscentious convictions rather than in pursuance of a dicker and a contemptible compromise founded upon no principle and tolerated only as a miserable makeshift, or excused only as a temporary expedient. I am opposed to compromises where questions of essential principle are involved.

It is immaterial whether this scheme is popular or unpopular, or whether it taxes the many for the benefit of a few, or a few for the benefit of the many, it is equally indefensible, victous and unreasonable.

As a representative, a citizen, and a partisan, I have opposed this income tax folly from the startly am opposing it now, and I shall continue my opposition to the end. I remain your fellow-citizen.

SIMON STERNE'S SPEECH. In a few words Mr Thomas introduced Simon Sterne, who spoke in part as follows:

There never was a period of time in the history of the United States when there was less excuse than the present for the passage of a measure so unpopular as the proposed income tax deservedly is. What matters it to the people of this country, who have paid off upward of \$2,000,000,000 of the National if that National debt were to increase two or debt, if that National debt were to increase two or three hundred millions of dollars during a period of reduced National income, to be again paid off when prosperity returns. The credit of the United States, even in this period of distrust and financial depres-sion, stands in the forefront among the nations of the world. It would be far better to increase the Federal debt by even \$500,000,000 than to pass a bill